

STRIKERS' ARMY BESIEGES MILLS IN JERSEY TOWN

Men With 200 Long-Range
Mauers Prepare for a
Night Attack.

GUARDS TO GIVE BATTLE

Four Men Already Shot Down
by Detectives Hired by
Chemical Plants.

The chemical manufacturing plants of Williams & Clark and the Liebig Company, branches of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, located a mile apart in the little town of Chrome, in the borough of Roosevelt, N. J., today are besieged by 500 striking forgers 200 of whom are known to be armed with high-power Mauser rifles whose steel-jacketed bullets will kill at a mile or more. The strikers are plentifully supplied with ammunition, as was shown by the fact that 3,000 shots were fired into the manufacturing plants during a battle last night in which four men were shot down.

Inside the plants, behind hastily erected barricades, 135 private detectives, armed with repeating rifles and automatic pistols, are preparing to-day for an attack upon the works which is expected to-night. Two big searchlights, on armored caissons, have been erected on top of the factories, sweeping the countryside and making it almost impossible for a surprise. The guards, however, are not armed with the high-power, long-distance rifles and would not be equal to the emergency in the event of a concerted attack.

MAYOR REFUSES TO ORDER THE SALOONS CLOSED.

Mayor Joseph A. Herrman of the Borough of Roosevelt to-day refused to order the saloons of the borough closed. At the same time he denied the company officials permission to have their guards patrol the streets of the town and disarm the striking rioters. The borough has five policemen, two of whom are on duty.

All the roads leading to the two plants are guarded by fifty strikers, who have erected barricades of railroad cross ties, behind which, it is charged, they have concealed weapons in anticipation of an armed attack. No guards are permitted either to enter or leave the mills. An Evening World reporter was held up by the strikers while attempting to enter the Williams & Clark plant this afternoon. His coat was removed and he was subjected to a thorough search before being permitted to proceed, after convincing the strikers that he was not a spy.

The larger portion of the strikers are barricaded behind cross tie breast works in a dump of trees directly across the Central Railroad tracks from the Williams & Clark plant. According to spies from the plant, these men have at least two hundred high power rifles bullets from which will penetrate steel plates.

During last night's battle, in which 3,000 shots were fired into the mills, the guards noted that there was one particular crack shot among the strikers. This man was identified to-day as a former sergeant in the German army. He is said to be leading the strikers.

OFFICIALS BLAME OUTSIDERS FOR INCITING RIOTS.

Officials of the company charged to-day that the strike riots were incited by the same officers of the Industrial Workers of the World who are said to have been responsible for riots in Paterson, Passaic and Perth Amboy. According to these officials, 90 per cent. of the strikers want to return to work, but are kept out by intimidation. The strike leaders are declared to have violated an arbitration clause in their agreement in calling the strike.

The trouble in the chemical plants started a week ago, when a hundred of the 500 foreign employees declared a strike. Last Saturday these men entered the plants, armed with iron bars, and drove all the workers out, severely beating several who did not wish to quit their posts.

The strikers to-day openly congregated on the streets of Chrome and made unveiled threats against the guards in the mills. They speak no English, and English-speaking strangers are being held up by armed men and questioned through by interpreters.

The body of strikers camped in the woods opposite the Williams and Clark plant to-day erected a large target at one end of the woods and openly practiced rifle shooting with the announced intention of perfecting their aim so they "can get some of those deputies."

Under Sheriff Horton this afternoon hurried to New Brunswick to confer with the County Attorney over the situation. It is probable Gov. Wilson will be asked to order out troops.

Mayor Herrman to-day reiterated his refusal to close the saloons, although the strikers were drinking. "I am in sympathy with the men," he said, "and I see no reason to close saloons. I do not anticipate any trouble," he added, despite the open target practice.

Degree for Justice Holmes. WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 26.—Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the one hundred and eightieth commencement of Williams College to-day. The same degree was conferred upon President-elect Alexander McKeljohn of Amherst College and Major Henry Lee Higginson, the Boston banker and founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Girls Score Men Who Wear Fancy Socks And Corsets and Make Up Their Faces

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"Men Are Leading the Fashions and the Girls Have to Follow," Write the Signers of a Round Robin—A Teacher Says Men Yearn for False Hair and Tight Dresses.

BY NIXOLA GREELEY-SMITH.



A group of young girls in a Harlem department store to-day contribute the interesting opinion that men set the fashions and that the clothes worn by present day young men in New York are even more senseless and exaggerated than the attire of young women and schoolgirls.

Of course the assertion of these Harlem girls is merely a form of the familiar "You're another!" argument. Nevertheless able social philosophers exist who will back them up. There is Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, for instance, who declares in "A Man-Made World" that "men set the silly fashions."

There are some very astonishing statements in this round robin from The Girls Behind the Counter, who certainly do not view men in the rosy light of romance. Here is what they have to say:

"Dear Madam—As all of the girls in our store are greatly interested in the articles and letters in regard to the dress of young men, we desire to say the following: Men can be seen every night, especially Saturday night, on Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street wearing clothes so tight that if they move a little bit too much we think they would burst. Their trousers are pulled up almost to the knees, so that people can see their lousy-colored socks.

"We girls see them come into the store day after day buying powder, hair dyes and other toilet articles intended for women. Why, in our corset department, we can see men as often as women buying corsets. We have more men customers for perfumes than women. Men are leading the fashions and the poor girls have to follow.

"A BUNCH OF SALESGIRLS IN A HARLEM DEPARTMENT STORE." SAYS MEN YEARN FOR EXAGGERATED COSTUMES.

In line with the contention of these indignant damsels is the following letter from a young school teacher in New Jersey, who says:

"Dear Madam—We all know that the bearded, ratted and powdered hair of the men in our store is not in any way responsible for their ridiculous get-ups. They only ape the clothes of those who are older but alas! not wiser than they. But I believe that men are directly responsible for this 'Reign of Horror' in women's apparel. Men, most of them at least, want women with whom they appear to be fashionable.

"We know this from our brothers, who ask us why we don't wear our hair like Miss So-and-so or dress like Miss Thingum-bob, and so on, showing plainly that their masculine hearts yearn after Miss So-and-so's false hair and Miss Thingum-bob's indecently tight dress. Our brothers are all alike in this respect. They neither admire nor respect the society of a simple, stay-at-home, old-fashioned girl.

"A SIMPLE SCHOOL TEACHER." Now of course this letter is simply a reversal of the general masculine belief that it is the showy but shoddy male who is a successful heart-breaker. One needs only to change two words to read a familiar couplet as follows:

"For men like moths are ever caught by glare,
And fools rush in where scorpions might despair."

But what happens to the moth caught by glare? He sings his wings and his pocketbook and he has to keep right on singing them long after the glare has gone out.

The masculine moth is a hairy little animal and wives may come and wives may go, but all money goes on forever. The only values that have a chance to survive the acid test of matrimony are real values—not rouge, puff, and alluring décolletés, but common sense, good humor, laughter and love.

The masculine reader of The Evening World expresses this truth in one of its phrases in the following letter:

PRETTY GIRLS GET THE JOBS, THIS WRITER SAYS.

"Dear Madam: Your articles and comments on the dress or undress of the popular city girl are interesting and

timely, but suppose we lay sentiment and emotion aside for a few moments and come down to facts. Here are a few of them:

"Fact No. 1. In the great majority of cases, young girls are not employed at all for business women, but because they are attractive, and Mr. Grouch, who left Mrs. G. at home without saying goodbye, likes to have a little sunshine about the office. No one who knows about the matter, the average office girl knows anything about business, but let a pretty young brainless goose and a mature business woman of real knowledge both apply for a position. The employer gets it every time—not for what she knows, but for what she doesn't know and her smile."

"Ninety-nine per cent. of the divorces where men are the plaintiffs are because when the marriage was made the fellow did not realize that ten years after marrying a pretty little brainless goose he will be tied to a little (or often big, and no longer pretty) but still brainless goose."

"There are women physicians. Why don't you women patronize them? They almost universally complain of starvation work. There are women milliners and women tailors, but what makes you flock to the male milliners and men tailors? There are women cooks and cooking has been one of woman's specialties (She never had a chance) for hundreds of years, but when you want a good dinner you send for a man chef. Music has been your specialty for thousands of years, yet you all drop it as soon as the male is caught. There isn't a master composition by a woman. We have no women Mozarts, Beethovens or Wagners. Paintings? You have 50 to 1 been studying painting. Excepting B. B. is or has there been a master in a hundred years among the sex?"

"E. B. B." This seems to me a clever letter, but it does not, as its writer imagines, contain many facts. What he terms Fact No. 1 will not stand inspection or analysis of the theatrical profession. It won't hold one very long. A pretty brainless goose may have an advantage over the mature business woman in applying for work, and if she is sophisticated enough to hook pretty compliments in her employer's ear every time she makes a blunder, or unscrupulous enough to encourage him to betray his wife-faithlessly referred to as Mrs. Grouch—she may last six months or a year. But she cannot hold a job permanently. This type of working woman exists in all professions and trades, but she is the exception. She is scarce and the demand for her is by no means greater than the supply.

Now, as to the fact in regard to divorce: Where men are the plaintiffs in this State they may have but one cause of action, which is infidelity. If the brainless goose is "big and no longer pretty," where is a rival, correspondent, or whatever you choose to call it, to be found?

Every woman's mentality is written on her face. The man who marries a brainless fool has no right to complain. In fact, he is very much of a brute to reproach a woman for possessing the qualities which led him to marry her.

Where men are the plaintiffs in New York, and very generally elsewhere, in

adultery, not brainlessness, is the cause of divorce.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS DO WELL IN NEW YORK CITY.

Now, as to women physicians. I have known a great many and of these only one complained of a lack of practice. On the other hand, a well-known woman physician told me not long ago that there was absolutely no chance for the young masculine graduate in New York, that she had sent her own nephew to Buffalo to open an office there, but that if she possessed a niece who had studied medicine she would have advised her to stay and practice in New York.

Statements in regard to women's lack of achievement in art, music and cooking similar to those made by The Evening World reader, were advanced not long ago by Prof. Ella Mitchell-Koff of Paris, who asked a group of women if a man master had ever objected to his slave's expressing herself in art, music or sculpture? "Yet where are your Beethovens, your Raphaels, your Michel Angeles?" he inquired.

Consider the predicament of a female Raphael or Beethoven or Michael Angelo, if one existed to-day:

Between washing the baby, scolding the butcher, showing the cook how to broil a steak, darned socks, mending shirts, etc., we'll imagine she has found a few moments to paint a picture of the Madonna, and just as she is dreaming over the Madonna's eyes, a tremulous brush poised near the canvas, the door of her room is burst open—of course she has no studio—and a male voice exclaims: "Say, I can't find a handkerchief or a pair of socks to my name. It's funny I can't keep anything in this house! Well, all right, then, come and see if you can find them."

WOMEN IN ALL AGES HAVE BEEN HANDICAPPED.

The truth is that enslaved, or married, or merely as daughter in the home, women have carried in all ages the handicap that results from a lack of specialization.

The average wife or mother cannot specialize even as a cook.

She is a Jack-of-all-trades, consequently master of none. The mother-musician who attempted even to orchestrate the baby's cries would have only scraps and snatches of time in which to do it.

Until the dawn of the present era the sources of learning, the springs of inspiration were closed to woman merely on account of sex. Even now certain great colleges refuse her admission; scientific bodies deny her achievements and recognition, as in the well-known case of Madame Curie.

Until recently the only art in which woman was permitted to specialize was home making.

The home remains to-day woman's greatest invention, and the home includes all the arts.

Art, as we have heard, is long. An artist cannot serve two masters, to say nothing of half a dozen children.

But she can dress the children properly if she elects to be a mother and not an artist, and that after all is what we are talking about.

No Cigar Stores' Chain Abroad. A statement was made yesterday that the British American Tobacco Company has not been buying United Cigar Stores' stock and that the British American Company has no intention of starting a chain of stores abroad patterned after the United Cigar Stores in this country.

700 Raincoats,—English models,.... 12.00 and 16.50 values 18.00, 20.00 and 22.50

"Auto" Dusters in Tan and Grey,.... values 3.50, 5.50, 6.50, 2.50 and 4.00

White Flannel Tennis Trousers,.... value 7.50, 5.00

Blazer Coats
Silk.....value 10.00.....6.45
Flannel.....values 5.00, 6.50.....3.45

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of J. C. Watson

STEAMSHIP STRIKE DECLARED LIKELY IF UNION MEN BALK

Conference Asked of Coast-
wise Company Official, When
Terms Will Be Discussed.

James Vidal, secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union, to-day wrote a letter to H. H. Raymond, Vice-President of the Clyde Line, who is representing the coastwise steamship companies in the expected strike of steamship employees, asking that a meeting be held to adjust differences. This meeting will probably be held within a day or two, and should the union men fail to agree to the terms to be made by the steamship lines a strike that will involve longshoremen, firemen, water tenders, hosteling men and stokers may be precipitated. Such a strike might involve the American transatlantic companies that employ men in this port.

A few days ago Mr. Raymond served notice on the unions that the agreement made by the steamship companies a year ago would be terminated on July 1. In this agreement the unions were permitted to supply labor, and the companies declare they feel that the unions have not acted fairly. Mr. Raymond said that in many instances incompetent men had been supplied, and that in one case a steamship had been abandoned in the Gulf of Mexico by its incompetent crew. He is emphatic in declaring that no matter what happens the companies will not allow this system to continue.

The union men have given as the cause for their protests the fact that the food and quarters supplied the men aboard ship are improper. This the steamship companies say is but an excuse offered by the men to provoke a strike. That trouble is expected is evidenced by the fact that sixty-strike-breakers, guarded by detectives, are aboard the steamship Pocahontas, lying at Pier 14 in the East River. The companies say they are prepared for the strike if it comes and that they have ample facilities for housing strikebreakers on their piers.

PORT OF NEW YORK. ARRIVED.

Irving, Sealand,.....Naples
Rustia,.....Antwerp
Santa Lucia,.....Lisbon
United States,.....Boston
California,.....San Francisco
Princess,.....Canton
Santana,.....Canton
Terra,.....Canton
Alabama,.....Canton
San Giovanni,.....Canton
Cincinnati,.....Canton
Canton,.....Canton

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. DUE TO-DAY.

Grosvenor,.....London
Mashanah,.....Amoy
Campanella,.....Hankow
Friedrich der Grosse,.....Canton
Gibraltar,.....Canton
Cecil,.....Liverpool

They thought I would be sorry," she

HUSBAND A FIREBUG, HIS DEATH IN BLAZE REVEALED TO HIS WIFE

Mrs. Horowitz Says Mysterious
Absences Had Puzzled
Her for Years.

Mrs. Jacob Horowitz of No. 191 East Fourth street, learned to-day for the first time that her missing husband had made his living as a firebug and identified as his the clothes of the unknown man who was burned to death at Paterson, N. J., a week ago. She did not express grief when she told of her life to-day. The sentiment uppermost in her mind was of relief that the suspense of living with a man whose occupation she had vaguely felt was illegitimate was at an end. This, notwithstanding that she did not know where to turn for help to support herself and her three children.

The Horowitzes came from Russia three years ago. With the aid of a neighbor as interpreter, the woman's story was pieced together.

"No, I'm not sorry," she said, as she sat, dry-eyed and dispassionate, "For three years I have been expecting this, or something like it. Now it has come! I am glad for the children and for myself—although I don't know what we shall do. Ever since we came to New York I was uneasy about Jacob. We had money enough to live on. We could live as well as the other tenants. But I never knew where the money came from.

"Sometimes I thought my husband must have made bets on the races or something like that. He never seemed to really work. He would go away at times—maybe a long time, maybe a short time, and when he came back he would have money, and he would give some of it to me. Several times I noticed that after he had gone away there were three free, and then I noticed that his clothes smelled of smoke. So I thought maybe he did something like that. But I never dared to ask him.

"Ever since we were married he told me nothing about himself or his business. He would say: 'Here is the money for you and the kids. That is enough. Say nothing more.' So I said nothing more, but I was afraid, and I got more afraid all the time."

"Then, more than a week ago, he went away like he always did, without saying anything. He did not come back. Then came men who said they were detectives and asked if my husband was missing. I said he was. Then they asked me to go to Paterson and perhaps we could find traces of him. At Paterson they showed me some clothes. They were those my husband had worn. I knew them.

"Where is he?" I asked. They looked at each other. "He is dead," they said. "He was burned at a fire in Godwin street a week ago."

"They thought I would be sorry," she

went on. "But I told them I was glad. He had made me worry so much. Now the children will not have to be like him. I do not know what we will do. But that does not matter much. I shall not have to worry any more about the money that buys no food."

LINER BRINGS SINGERS.

Noted Musicians Arrive on Ivernia for Concert Tours.

Singers and musicians predominated among the passengers arriving to-day on the steamship Ivernia. Mme. Gadski was among them. London Charlton, manager of concert tours, was another arrival. He was accompanied by Mme. Gadski, Maggie Tayte, the soprano; Mme. Charles Cahier, an American contralto; Effren Zimbalist, Russian violinist; Josef Lhotzky, Russian pianist; Miss Tina Lerner, a young Russian pianist; Putnam Griswold, basso, and Otto Gortz, a German baritone.

Mr. Charlton announced that he has also booked the Pionazley quartet: George Hamilton, American tenor, and Mme. Clara Butt, an English contralto, who, with her husband, Kennerly Rumford, will tour the United States in January.

Cash Register Indictments Stand. CINCINNATI, June 26.—Judge Hollister in the United States District Court here to-day overruled a demurrer to the indictments filed by attorneys for the thirty officers and employees of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, O., who, it is alleged, engaged in a conspiracy to restrain of trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.



We are constantly planning the betterment of our service.

Ours is without question the most efficient optical organization in the world—and the Best.

We manufacture the complete eyeglasses in our own four factories; that is why you can purchase a pair of Harris Glasses for as little as \$2.00 and save the profit of both the optical manufacturer and the optical jobber.

M. H. Harris
Opticians and Opticians

54 East 23rd St., near Fourth Ave.
27 West 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Ave.
54 West 126th St., near Lenox Ave.
442 Columbus Ave., 81st and 82nd Sts.
70 Nassau St., near John St.

1009 Broadway, near Willby, Bklyn.
489 Fulton St., opp. A. & S., Bklyn.
597 Broad St., near Hahn's, Newark.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

EXCEPTIONAL SALE

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
June the 27th, 28th and 29th.

MEN'S HABERDASHERY. In Both Stores.

600 dozen Shirts,—made of Madras and Mercerized Materials with silk stripes. Various models and sleeve lengths. Size 14 to 18 inches. values 1.50 and 2.00. 95c

400 dozen Shirts,—made of Silk and Silk Mixed Fabrics, English Flannel, Scotch Madras and Mercerized Materials. values 2.50, 3.00 and 3.50. 1.85

Washable Four-in-hand Scarfs, of Embroidered Cheviot and Silk Mixtures. value 1.00. 50c

600 dozen Knitted Four-in-hand Scarfs,—pure silk, crochet and accordion weaves. Plain cross stripes and lace designs. values 2.00 and 2.50. 95c

Pajamas,—of Madras and Mercerized Materials. value 2.00. 1.25

Pajamas,—of Scotch Madras in white and colors. value 3.00. 1.95

Night Shirts of Nainsook and Cambric. value 1.00. 75c

700 Raincoats,—English models,.... 12.00 and 16.50 values 18.00, 20.00 and 22.50

"Auto" Dusters in Tan and Grey,.... values 3.50, 5.50, 6.50, 2.50 and 4.00

White Flannel Tennis Trousers,.... value 7.50, 5.00

Blazer Coats
Silk.....value 10.00.....6.45
Flannel.....values 5.00, 6.50.....3.45

MEN'S HALF HOSE. In Both Stores.

Fine Lisle Thread, plain or mercerized. Black and colors. 25c pair, 6 pairs 1.35 usually 35c and 50c

Pure Thread Silk, with lisle spliced heels, soles and toes. Black and colors. 85c pair, 6 pairs 5.00 usually 1.35

MEN'S UNDERWEAR. In Both Stores.

Fine White, gauze weight, Stripe Mull Coat Shirts and Knee Drawers. Improved models. usually 50c. 35c each

White Lisle Thread Combination Suits, various models including Athletic cut. usually 1.75. 1.25 each

LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR

Shirts and Drawers in various models. 1.35 each formerly 2.00 and 2.50

SUIT CASES & BAGS. In Both Stores.

Cowhide Cases,—double steel frames, fitted with shirt pockets. 24 inches. values 5.00, 8.00. 3.75, 6.25

Rattan Suit Cases,—fitted with pockets. 24 inches. 2.00 to 4.00 values 2.50 to 5.00

Dress Trunks,—fibre bound, fitted with trays. 36, 38 and 40 inches. value 11.00 to 12.50. 8.75